

# Converting Colors

YUV(15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060)  
contains.

<b>YUV(15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(15.9430, -3.4229,  
24.6060)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2C0309
RGB	44, 3, 9
RGB Percent	17%, 1%, 4%
CMY	0.8275, 0.9882, 0.9647
CMYK	0.00, 0.93, 0.80, 0.83
HSL	351°, 87%, 9%
HSV	351°, 93%, 17%
XYZ	1.1206, 0.6203, 0.3191
YIQ	15.9430, 22.5100, 10.5580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

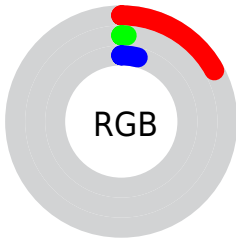
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	44, 3, 9
Decimal	2884361
CIE Lab	5.60, 20.68, 5.10
CIE LCh	6, 21.300, 13.843
Yxy	0.6203, 0.5440, 0.3011
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281074441 (0xFF2C0309)
YUV	15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060
Hunter-Lab	7.8760, 11.6133, 3.1110

# Details

The YUV color **15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **330000**. A complement of this color would be **31.0570, 3.4229, -24.6060**, and the grayscale version is **16.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.8400, -3.8651, 26.4503**, and **0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **13.8400, -3.8651, 26.4503**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.7470, -2.8333, 22.1469**.

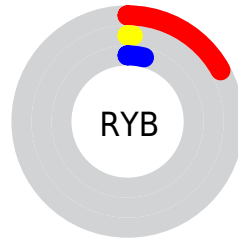
# Distribution



Red (17%)

Green (1%)

Blue (4%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (1%)

Blue (4%)

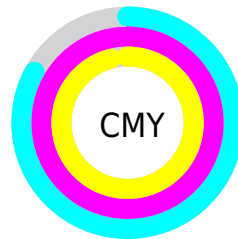


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (93%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (83%)



Cyan (83%)

Magenta (99%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YUV color 15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 15.9430, -3.4229,  
24.6060

■ 15.9430, -3.4229,  
24.6060

■ 236.6430, -1.7960,  
16.0991

■ 1.4950, -0.7370,  
3.0739

■ 61.8400, -3.8651,  
26.4503

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 85.3240, -4.5967,  
27.7799


■ 110.2210, -5.0390,  
29.6242


■ 135.8190, -5.3338,  
30.8537


■ 162.4170, -5.6286,  
32.0833


■ 189.7160, -5.7760,


32.6981


 217.0150, -5.9234,  
33.3128


 15.9430, -3.4229,  
24.6060


 15.9430, -3.4229,  
24.6060


 13.8400, -3.8651,  
26.4503

 18.7470, -2.8333,  
22.1469

 22.1380, -2.5330,  
19.1730

 24.8280, -2.3802,  
16.8138

 28.2190, -2.0800,  
13.8399

 31.0230, -1.4903,  
11.3808

■ 33.8270, -0.9007,  
8.9217

■ 37.1040, -1.0373,  
6.0478

■ 39.9080, -0.4476,  
3.5887

■ 43.2990, -0.1474,  
0.6148

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



17.3860, 4.7397, 19.8325



15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060



16.3680, -8.0694, 21.6023

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060



14.0880, -6.9454, -12.3552



18.6310, 12.9999, -16.3394

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



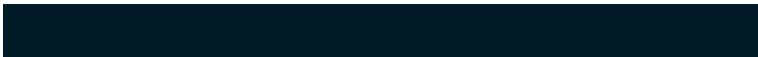
15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060



31.0570, 3.4229, -24.6060

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



19.5940, 9.0742, -17.1839



15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060



16.4190, -5.6296, -14.3995

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060



16.8230, -8.2937, 0.1552



18.6990, 3.1064, -16.3990



15.5220, 15.0257, -12.7358



# Rectangle

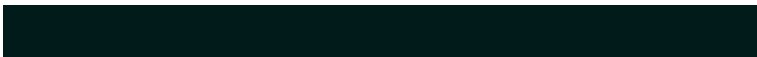
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060



17.5090, -8.6319, 15.3396



18.6990, 3.1064, -16.3990



19.1040, 12.2737, -16.7542

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060



45.1260, -1.0481, 9.5365



18.1390, 12.7495, 17.4181



21.8050, -0.8899, 5.4330



156.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



28.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060



17.6560, -4.7604, 33.6277



23.4770, -10.0952, 17.9987



21.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



27.4950, -7.1460, 52.1859



67.5200, -18.0044, 128.4630



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060



17.6560, -4.7604, 33.6277



23.5230, 10.0952, -17.9987



21.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296



27.4950, -7.1460, 52.1859

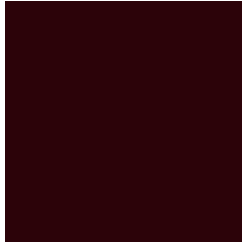


67.5200, -18.0044, 128.4630



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

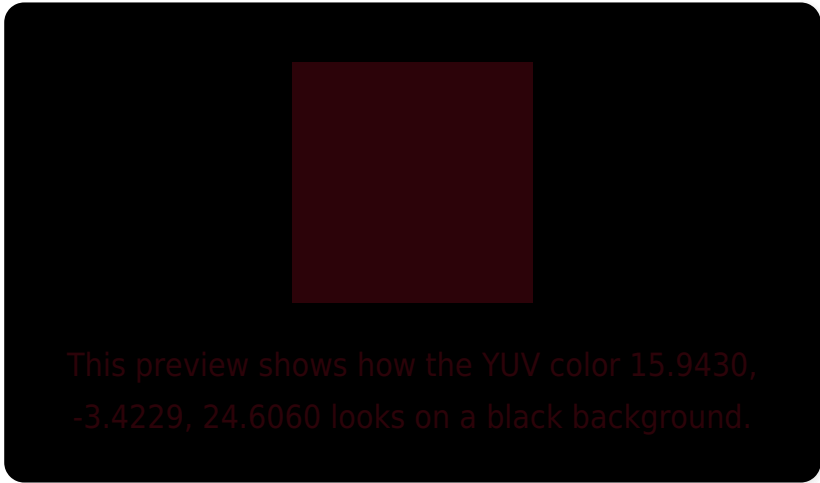
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

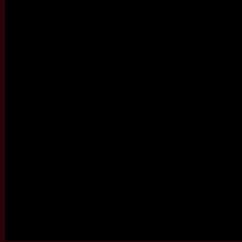
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YUV 15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 15.9430, -3.4229,



# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060

### Protanopia

21.6860, -3.7892, 2.0294

### Deuteranopia

21.3830, -7.5838, 5.8031



## Tritanopia

16.4330, -6.6225, 24.1763

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060

## Protanomaly

19.4420, -3.6689, 10.1364

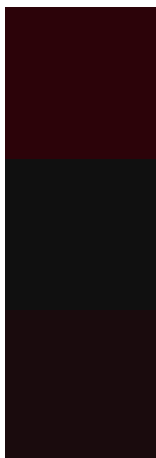
## Deuteranomaly

19.1820, -6.0057, 12.9954

## Tritanomaly

16.0740, -5.4595, 24.4911

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060

## Achromatopsia

16.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

15.7130, -1.3375, 9.0217

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(44, 3, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(44, 3, 9)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(44, 3, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(44, 3, 9) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(44, 3, 9) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(44, 3, 9) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(44, 3, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(44, 3, 9); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 3, 9); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(44, 3, 9) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 15.9430, -3.4229, 24.6060 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(44, 3, 9) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(44, 3,  
9) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor